



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

V.S. #610036 - PELAHATCHIE List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

confide	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please 2	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
Ü	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other <u>WEBSITE</u> - <u>WWW. Therez.ms</u>
	Date customers were informed: 6 123/2010
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
•	Name of Newspaper: RANKIN County NEWS Date Published: 6 123/2010
	Date Published: 6 123/2010
· []	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
P.	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. <u>therez.ms</u>
<u>CERTI</u>	FICATION _
the forn	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name/	Title (President, Mayor, 5 wner, etc.) 6/29/6 Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District System: PRVWSD- PELAHATCHIE BAY PWS ID: 610036

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714**. It is very important to us that our valued customers are fully informed about their system. The District is an agency of the State of Mississippi and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to attend these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held **at 9:30** a.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the District boardroom located at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland Mississippi.

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality data table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, **January 1st to December 31st, 2009.** The presence of contaminates in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our groundwater source is from four wells using water from the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked *LOWER* in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.992.9714.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

		_	_ [_				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTANTS	S & DISINFE	ECTION BY-I	PRODUCTS			•		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	July 2008	18.0	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CO	NTAMINAN	TS						
Antimony	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.0006	0.0006	Discharge from petroleum refineries fire retardants; ceramics; electronics solder
Arsenic	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	NA	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass an electronics production wastes
Barium	N	April 2008	0.006888	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	April 2008	< 0.0001	0	ppm	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	April 2008	< 0.0001	0	ppm	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharg from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	April 2008	0.001118	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	December 2008	0.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	April 2008	0.005	0	ppın	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	April 2008	1.87	. 0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	December 2008	0.005	0	ppm	0.015	AL= 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	April 2008	< 0.0002	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; dischar from refineries and factories; runoft from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2008	< 0.20	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion on natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	< 0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion on atural deposits
Selenium	N	April 2008	0.000602	0	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and meta refineries; erosion of natural deposi discharge from mines
Thallium	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Discharge from ore-processing sited discharge from electronics, glass, a drug factories

VOLATILE ORG	ANIC CONT	AMINANTS				,		
Benzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Mono- chlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
O- Dichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P- Dichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2- Dichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1- Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2- Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2- Dichloropropane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetra- chloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1, 2, 4- Trichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1, 1- Trichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloro- ethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	Ν	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
DISINFECTANT	S & DISINFE	CTION BY-I	PRODUCTS					
Total Trihalomethanaes (TTHMs)	N	July 2008	32.93	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	<u>Violation</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Range Low High	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL., TT,or <u>MRDL</u>	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	N	2009	0.77	0.58 1.70	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Unit Descriptions		
Term_	<u>Definition</u>	
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)	
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive	
NA	Not applicable	
ND	Not detected	
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.	

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in
	drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available
	treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant
	in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment
	or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant
	below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the
	benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in
	drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary
	for control of microbial contaminants.

For more information please contact:
Phillip Hunt
100 Reservoir Park Road Brandon, MS 39047 601-992-9714 / 601-992-2847 FAX phunt@therez.ms

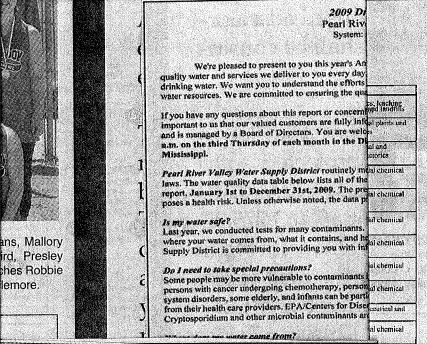
AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 24TH DAY OF JUNE, 2010, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,



Por more information about natural gas safety, visit atmosenergy.co If you suspect a natural gas leak, call 1-866-322-8667 or 911.



11630 2998-778-998-1

natural gas leak, play it safe: call Atmos Energy from a safe distan Although natural gas leaks are rare, learn to recognize the signs. If you

ot equipment that could cause sparks turn on or off any lights or appliances, or start or stop any vehicle The area immediately—do not smoke, use a cell phone,



a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRVWSD - PELAHATCHIE BAY

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol <u>162</u> No. <u>48</u> on the <u>23rd</u> day of June, 2010

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this <u>24th</u> day of June, 2010

FRANCES CONGER Notary Public

My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTER'S FEE:

6 column by 12 inch ad at \$9.50 per column inch.....

\$<u>684.00</u>

Proof of Publication.....

<u>3.00</u>

TOTAL.....

\$687.00



2009 Drinking Water Quality Report Pearl River Valley Water Supply Distri-System: PRVWSD: PELAHATCHIE BAY

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Law year, we conducted seas for many constmituteds. This export is a scapabor of last year's water quality. Included are details above where your water comes from, when it constains, and how it compares to standard set to requisitery generies. Pearl River Valles Wat Stapp District is commissed up to ordidary you will alternated understanders are our best all the standard provides you will alternate distincted extensioners are our best all the standard provides you will not be supported by the standard provides

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more valuesable to companionate in distillar, were than the general population. Instrume compromised process soft in propose with access indexpeople, demonstrately, persons which some is uniquence project in management of the proposed with access in military persons. The proposed in management is provided by the foreign system allow days, once solved by and finding says to perfect the proposed with a management of the proposed in the proposed proposed in the proposed proposed in the proposed proposed

Our groundwater source is from four wells using water from the Sparta Aquifer

Sector tribs assessment and its predictive.

Due source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were naived LOVER in terms of succeptibility to contemination. For a copy of the report, please content our affice at 601-792-7119.

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Drisking were, tackuling bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constraintance. The pressure of containments does not becreasify indicate in that water of plants in pressure of sometiments and the other pressure of sometiments and poperated health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Holling (EDE 46-4791).

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If present, selected levels of food from datase serious health problems, appearably for pringrated woman and young collabors. Let git the selection of the problems of the pro

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Chronion	н	April 2008	0.001114	•	PPR	0.1	0.1	Produces form and adjusted and restrict
Copper	N	December 3008	9.3	ø	ppex	133	M-13	Correctes of household planting system, creates of natural products, leadure from wood creativations
Cyanida	*	April 2004	0.003	•	şşm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from stockhostal factories: discharge from phasis and femiliari factories
Fiscaldy	8	April 2008	1,87	•	ppm /			Erection of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes alrung agent; discharge from ferriting and abortings factories
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Nitrate (as Nitragen)	N	May 2003	40.20	•	. pyca.	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use, leaching from scapic under, several; several of runoral deposits
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Theffice.	.,	April 2008	*0.0005	. 0	350 0	0.002	0,002	Discharge from over-processing allow decharge from slownesses, glass, and drug factories

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Dicklor (Namerica	Ŋ	1488	495		pp.	500	600	Discharge from Informial chartical factories
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MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is coordinable evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Philip Huat 100 Reservoir Park Road Brandon, MS 19047 601-992-9714 / 601-992-2847 FAX ohuni@therez ms Brandor me the r who bei per has first put Chapter mentary

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